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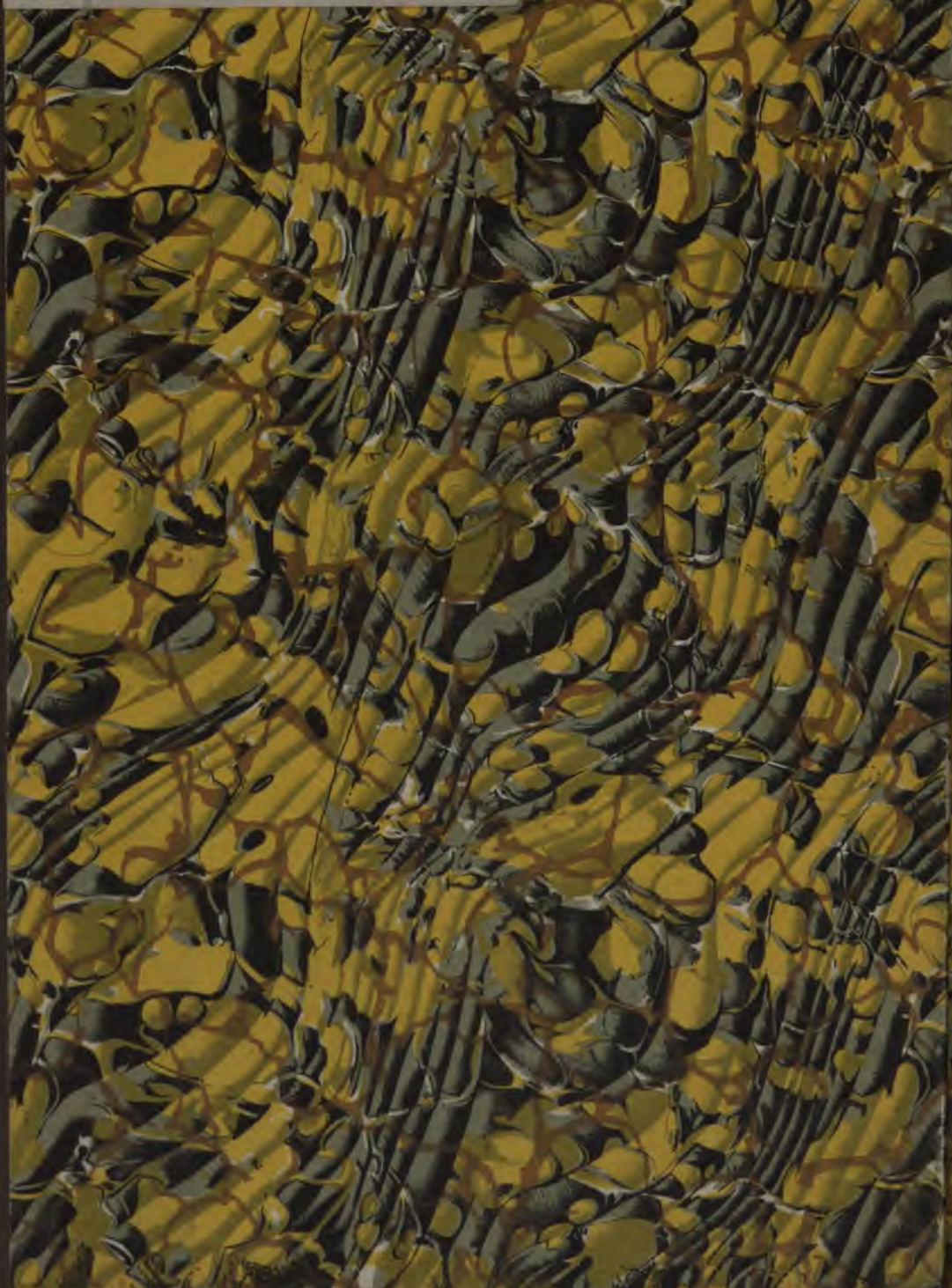
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—
ESSAY OF AN ONONDAGA
GRAMMAR



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John W. Jordan.

19 Oct. 1888.

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“ ESSAY

OF AN

ONONDAGA GRAMMAR,

OR

A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO LEARN THE

ONONDAGA *al.* MAQUA TONGUE.

BY

REV. DAVID ZEISBERGER.

REPRINTED FROM

“THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.”

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ESSAY OF AN ONONDAGA GRAMMAR,
OR
A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO LEARN THE ONON-
DAGA *AL. MAQUA* TONGUE.

[A minute of a church council, held at Bethlehem 15th July, 1742, recommends the study of the Delaware Indian dialect, in order to facilitate intercourse with individuals of that nation, whose visits to the settlement were then of almost daily occurrence. This was within two years followed by the establishment of a school for the instruction of missionaries in both of the Delaware and Mohawk dialects. The Rev. John C. Pylæus was appointed tutor; and among the members of the first class was David Zeisberger, who for upwards of forty years was employed in the Indian mission of his church. This distinguished missionary probably did more than any other man of his time to develop both the Delaware, and the Onondaga dialect of the Iroquois. Fourteen of his manuscripts are preserved in the library of Harvard University, and among those in the Moravian Archives at Bethlehem is his German-Onondaga Lexicon, vii. vols., 2867 pp. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Rt. Rev. Edmund de Schweinitz, S.T.D., for the use of the manuscript and English translation, by Bishop John Ettwein, which we have transcribed to these pages, the original title of which we have also retained.—J.]

§ I.

The Indians have no Characters or Letters of their own, but borrow them from the English, as they did from the Latins.

As they have no Writings or Books & no Schools amongst them, the sound of those Letters is not determined amongst them, the Author of this Essay, being a German, thought it convenient to spell their Words in the German or Latin way, where every letter is pronounced & none needlessly used in their Syllables or Words, according to that, This Tongue has no more than

(a) 21 Letters viz: 5 Vowels: *a, e, i, o, u.*

16 Consonants: *c, d, g, h, j, k, l, n, q, r, s, t, w, u, x, z.*

NOTE. *b, f, m, p* & *ph* are not usual in their Words, and the Onondagos cannot well pronounce them in the English Words, they turn commonly *p* into *q* & *F* into *W*, *e.g.*

Peter, *Quiter.*

Frederick, *Wredrick.*

They use Diphthongs *ae, ai, ee, ei, eu, ii.*

(b) Pronunciation of the Letters:

a, awe, e, eh, i, ih (not *ei*), *o, u, uh* (not *ju*), *c* before *e* & *i* as *a z*, else as *a k*.

g, neither as *J the* nor as *jot*, but as a mild *k*. *t*, always as *t* (& not *sh*) tho' before *i* and after that another Vowel, *e.g.*, *Jentie* (to come again) as *Jenthie*. *Watidge*, to make water, as *Wathidge*.

§ II.

Accents are 3. Acute, grave & circumflex: the first lies always upon antepenultima or penultima—

the second on ultima—

the third on ultima & penultima.

§ III.

Words are either simple or compound. *Wachtandi*, to go. *tenta wachtandi*, to go back, *jorke*, to-morrow—*ojantshiorhe*, the Day after to-morrow.

Ganiatare, the Sea. *Ganiataregóna*, the open or great Sea.

either primitives or derivatives *Otshishta*, Fire, *tioschisch-tacherong*, fry. *Ochna*, fat, oil, *ochnara*, fatty, oily. *Ochnecanòs*, water. *ochnecátschi*, watery.

Parts of Speech or *Partes orationis* are 7. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Interjection, Conjunction. (the Participle is wanting.)

A) The Noun signifying the Name or Quality of a Thing, is either Substantive or adjective [Note]

1.) Substantive the Name of a Thing; as Unque, *Man*. Ganataje, *a Town*. Garōnta, *a Tree*. Joháte, *the way*. Geihuháte, *the River*.

2.) An Adjective signifies the accident, quality, or Property of a Thing, as: Ojáneri, *good*. Wahétke, *bad*. jos, *long*.

3.) A Substantive Noun is either Proper or Appellative. a proper Substantive, is in this as in other Tongues, that which agrees to one particular Thing of a kind, as: Onondage, Delaware, Susquehannah, Kaskaskung.

4.) an Appellative Substantive is that which is common to a whole kind of Things, as :

Ganátáje, *a Town*.
Unque, *a Man*.
Geihate, *a River*.
Garonta, *a Tree*.

5.) The Genders are 3. Masculine, feminine and neuter. The two Genders of Nature, viz. male & female are known by the name or word itself, as :

Etschinak, *a Man*. Echro, *a Woman*. Onogaronto, *a Buck*. Tionhósquarunt, *a Cow*.

Note. They are only declined by Genders & Number and have no cases.

and by the Præfixis, as : Sajadat, *a male Person*. Sgajadat, *a female Person*, t'hiátage, *2 persons* (masc.) t'giátage, *2 Persons* (femin.), achso nihanati, *3 Persons* (masc.), achso negunati, *3 Persons* (femin.), The præformative *g* is not only used in the females by Nature in the Singular & plural number, as: Echro, *a female or Woman*, *Singul.* Géchro, *plur.* Guntíéchro; but in the plural number, to all cattle & game, where the sexes is not purposely distinguished.

Neuter are all Words which have no Præfixes nor accept any.

6.) The Onondagos have two Numbers as the English: The Singular & plural. the plural number has always a Syllable added to the singular, *e.g.* schóh.

Ganhóchwa, *the Door*, pl. Ganhochwaschóh.

Garonta, *the Tree*, pl. Garontaschóh.

Echro, *a female Woman*, pl. Echroschóh.

2.) nnie. In such words that end with *a, e, & o*, & signify Rivers, Hills, Country's, Marshes, Springs, Roads, viz :

Ononta, *the Mountain*, pl. Onontannie.

Geiháte, *the River*, pl. Geihatennie.

Ganiatáre, *the Sea*, pl. Ganiatárennie.

Ganawáte, *the Morass*, pl. Ganawátennie.

Joháte, *the Way*, pl. Johaténnie.

Jochnewaróto, *the Spring*, pl. Jochnewarotónnie

except: Tiogachrahnte has tonnie.

3.) hogu or ogu,

as : unque, *man*, pl. unquehogu, men, *mankind*.

Garochia, *the Heaven*, pl. Garochiahogu.

Ochnéca, *the Water*, pl. Ochnécahogu.

Otschistenochqua, *the Star*, pl. Otschistenochquahogu.

Achsónta, *the Night*, pl. Achsonthógau.

Ozháta, *the Cloud*, pl. Ozhatahógu.

7.) The Nouns compounded with the adjectives *ios* long, change both the Vowels of *ios* into *es* & in plural *eso*, *e.g.*

Garonta, *a Tree*.

Garontes, *a long Tree*.

Garontésó, *long Trees*.

Onónta, *a Mountain*.

Onontès, *a long Mountain*.

Onontésó, *long Mountains*.

8.) In the proper Nouns where a certain Number is compounded with the final Syllable *age* is added, as :

Ganatóje, *a Town*.

T'ganatage, *two Towns*.

achso ne ganatage, *three Towns*.

gajéri ne ganatage, &c.

Unque, *Man*.

tiunquetage, *two men*.

achso ne unquetage, *three men*, &c.

onochsáje, *the House*.

t'ganochsage, *two houses*.

9.) Declensions of Onondago Nouns and Adjectives, by Cases, are not found except that sometimes the Vocative case in Words beginning with a Vowel is distinguished as

well in the singular as the plural number by præfixing of *S*, as :

Unque, *Man* ; Sunque, *thou man*.
 Sunquanis, *thou our God*.
 Sajaner, *thou Lord*.
 Sunquajaner, *thou our Lord*.

and the Ablative by adding a Præposition, as :

Ochneca, *the Water*.
 Ochnecáge, *in the Water*.
 garochiáge, *in Heaven*.

10.) *Personæ orationis* are Three, which are expressed by Præfixis, as well in the Nouns as Verbs, as :

giatattige, *my brother*.
 tschiatattége, *thy brother*.
 hatattage, *his brother*.
 pl. unqua or t'watattége, *our brother*.
 S'watattége, *your brother*.
 hunnatattége, *their brother*.
 geháwak, *my child* ; Sahawak, *thy child*.
 heháwak, *his child*.

b.) Adjectives mostly coalesce with the Substantives, as :

Eniage, *the hand*.
 Ostwi, *little*.
 Eniastwi, *a little hand*.
 Ochsita, *the foot*.
 goano, *big*.
 ochsitowano, *a big Foot*.

1.) They are flexible [declinable] as well as the Verbs they coalesce with the Subst. as :

Wagenckstwa, *my hand is little*.
 Saniástwi, *thy hand is little*.
 honiástwi, *his hand*.
 gachsitowáno, *I have a big foot*.
 sachsitowano, *thou hast a big foot*.
 òstwi, *little* ; gástwi, *I am little*.
 Sastwi, *thou art little* ; hostwi, *he is little*.

2.) Some indeclinable, but have yet the present and future Mood, as :

Agajung, *old* ; præ. agajùchne.
 orhésta, *white* ; præ. orhestachqua.
 tiðgaras, *dark* ; præ. tiogarásqua ; fut. 'njogarak, *it will be dark*.

ochnótes, ochnótong, *deep* ; præ. ochnotéchqua ; fut. 'njochnotong.
 otarichè, *warm* ; præ. otarichóchqua ; fut. 'njotariche.
 ios, *long* ; præ. iðsqua.
 ochranuwe, *wet* ; præ. ochquanuwésqua.
 Warochiocu, *blew*.
 ozitquaroiu, *yellow*.
 ochnára, *greasy*.

3.) The indeclinable either coalesce with the Substantives or stand by themselves.

In the first case the singular and plural differ in the last syllable, as :

Garónta, *the Tree* ; and agàjung, *old*.
 gàrontagàjung, *an old tree*.
 pl. garontagajungschòh.
 ase, *new* ; garontàse, *a green tree*.
 pl. garontaseschòh.
 Ochsita, *the foot* ; ochsitè, *a long foot* ; pl. ochsitèso.

the others make no difference in the singular & plural number, as :

essowa, *many*. Tschiochara, *Pidgeon*.
 essowa harriochne Tschiochara.—*He shot many Pidgeons*.
 otschiönta, *Fish*.
 essowa honawichne otschiönta.—*He caught many fishes*.
 gähris tiochriro, *torn stockings*.
 Hachtáchqua tiochriro, *torn shoes*.

4.) Most of the Adjectives distinguish the masculine and feminine gender, as :

Jonnochwactani, *sick*.
 honnochwactani, *he is sick*.
 gonnochwactani, *she is sick*.
 Unquetahétke, *a bad man*.
 hunquetahétke, *he is a bad man*.
 gunquetahétke, *she is a bad creature*.
 Unquetio, *a good man*.
 Junquetio, *he is a good man*.
 gunquetio, *she is a good creature*.

5.) a few adjectives of the indeclinable who do not coalesce with the Substantive, make no Difference between the male & female kind, as :

Orhésta, *white*.
 tiógaraa, *dark*.

Otaté, . . .
Ochnotes, *deep*.
tiochriro, *torn*.
tiodwenóni, *round*.

6.) The Substantive is placed before the Adjective when they do not coalesce, as :

Gazheta tiodwenoni, *a round glass*.
Gáris tiochriro, *stockings torn*.
onaja tiodwenoni, *a ball round*.

But if the Adjective implies the Word *is* or *are* then it goes before the Substantive and the adjective becomes a verb, as :

Tiodwenoni Gazheta, *round is the Glass*.
tiochriro garičsa, *torn are my stockings*.

7.) Where two adjectives meet & one coalesce with the Substantive, that which becomes a verb is placed last, as :

Uchwuntschiaequí tiodwenoni,
the whole World is round.
Uchwuntschiaequí wahétke,
the whole World is wicked.
Unqueueki hotihétke,
all Men are spoiled.

8.) But where the Substantive & Adjective not coalesce & a verb is added, the Substantive comes in the middle before the Verb, as :

Oueki unquehogu hotihetke,
all Mankind is spoiled.
Ouéki agomenenschöh gaichéje,
all the cattle died.
Oueki Zatonochsaje jagoquatos,
His whole family is sick.

9.) Of numeral Adjectives.

a.) *Cardinal*.

1. Skata
2. Tekeni
3. Achso
4. Gajeri
5. Wisk

6. Achiak
7. Tschoatak
8. Tekiro
9. Watiro
10. Wasshè
11. Wasshè skata gachera
12. Wasshè tekeni “
13. Wasshè achso ne gachera
14. Wasshè gajeri “
15. Wasshè wisk gachera
16. Wasshè achiak “
17. Wasshè tshoatak gachera
18. Wasshè tekiro “
19. Wasshé watiro “
20. T’wasshe
21. T’wasshe skata “
30. Achso ne wasshè
40. Gajeri “ “
50. Wisk “ “
60. Achiak “ “
70. Tshoatakè ne wassh
80. Tèkiro “ “
90. Watiro “ “
100. Wasshè ne wasshè or Skata t’wanniawe
110. Skata t’wanniawe wasshè ne gachero or Skata joshechseróta
120. Skata t’wanniawe tekeni joshechseróta
130. Skata t’wanniawe achso ne joshechseróta
140. Skata t’wanniawe gajera ne “
150. Skata “ wisk “ “
160. Skata “ achiak “ “
170. Skata “ tshoàtek “ “
180. Skata “ tékero “ “
190. Skata “ wátiro “ “
200. T’wænniawe
300. Achso ne t’wænniawe
400. Gajeri “ “
500. Wisk “ “

600.	Achiak	ne	t'wænniawe	
700.	Tshoatak	"	"	
800.	Tékire	ne	t'wænniawe	
900.	Wátiro	"	"	
1000.	Wasshe	ne	t'wænniawe	or ne wænniawechserásshe
2000.	T'wænniawechserásshe			
3000.	Achso	ne	wænniawechserásshe	
4000.	Gajeri	"	"	
5000.	Wisk	"	"	
6000.	Achiak	"	"	
7000.	Tschoátak	ne	wænniawechserásshe	
8000.	Tekiro	"	"	
9000.	Wátiro	"	"	
10000.	Wasshè	"	"	
20000.	Twasshè	"	"	
30000.	Achso	ne	wásshe	ne wænniawechserásshe
40000.	Gajeri	"	"	"
50000.	Wisk	ne	wásshe	ne wænniawechserásshe
60000.	Achiak	"	"	"
70000.	Tshoátak	ne	"	"
80000.	Tekiro	"	"	"
90000.	Watiro	"	"	"
100000.	Wasshè	"	"	"
200000.	T'wænniawe	ne	Wásshe	ne wænniawechserásshe
300000.	Achso	ne	T'wænniawe	"
400000.	Gajeri	"	"	"
500000.	Wisk	"	"	"
600000.	Achiak	"	"	"
700000.	Tshoátak	ne	T'wænniawe	"
800000.	Tekiro	"	"	"
900000.	Watiro	"	"	"
1000000.	T'wænniawechserásshe	"	"	"

Note 1. Skata & Tekeni coalesce with the Substantive so, that from the first, sk or s is put before & ata or tat at the end of it, as :

Onochsaje, *the House*. Skenochsata, *one House*.

Ganhóchwá, *the Door*. Skanhochwata, *one Door*.

Ojata, *the Person*, Sajadat, *one Person, male*, or Sgajadat, *one Person, female*.

10.) If the initial letter *e*, *i*, or *u*, the *k* is changed into *ch*, with *T* before it or rather *Tsch*, as :

Eniage, *the Hand*. Tscheniata, *one Hand*.

Jóchserat, *the Winter*. Tschíochserat, *one Winter*.

Unque, *Man*. Tschünquetat, *one Man*.

11.) From Tekeni is only *T* with an apostrophe or *Ti* instead of *Te* put before the Substantive and Syllable age placed at the end instead of another finale, as :

Ganátáje, *the Town*, T'ganatage, *two Towns*, Unique, *man*, Tiunquétage, *two men*. Jochserat, *the Winter*, Tiochserage, *two Winters*.

Note : Use alone can teach where these two words coalesce with the Substantive or not, for if you say : Skata ganhochwa it is plain you mean *one door*, but that is not Onondagish, but Skata ochquari, *one Bear* or Tekeni ochquári, *two Bears*, is proper and not Skochquarat or t'gochquarage. Skata Tachióni & not Skatachionata.

12.) Where Skata & Tekeni do not coalesce with the Substantive, Person or Head is often made use of instead of them, as :

instead of Skáta etchinak, *one Man* ; Sajadat Etschinak.

“ Skata Echro, *one Woman*, Sgajadat Ethro.

“ Tekeni hatitschinak, *two Men* ; thiatage hatchschinak.

“ Tekeni guntiechro, *two Women* ; tgiatagè guntiechro.—but this is only usual with living creatures.

When the Discourse is about Cattle the feminine gender is usually applied, as :

Sgajadat Tionhosquaront, *one Head of Horn Cattle*.

not Sajadat “

Tgiatagè Tionhosquaront

not T'hiatage “

Yet Sgajadat is not so common instead of Skata as t'giat-age instead of Tekeni.

13.) The Adjective: many is often expressed by the Substantive, Jotgóte, *a multitude*, as:

Enasquagáte, *many Cattle*,
Unquegotgáte, *many Men*,
Otgoragáte, *many Wampum*,
Ochwistágate, *much money*.

b. *Ordinals*. Upon the question: Tohniwathonta?

Is it the first, second, &c.

Tistiérechte, *the first*.

Tekeniwathōnta, *the second*.

Achsowathōnta, *the third*

Gajeri " *the fourth, and so forth*.

To these belong also the numerals when in measuring & weighing one $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ is above a whole sum, as:

Wisk (5) Satewachsænewathōnta ($\frac{1}{2}$) i.e. $5\frac{1}{2}$, *five & a half*.

T'wasshe (20) Satewachsænewathōnta ($\frac{1}{2}$) i.e. *twenty & one half*.

c. *Multiplicatives*, are none in this Tongue, they are expressed by *Ordinals*, as:

Tekeni Zanihuntiatóte, they are of a (double) two fold kind (or Gender)

Achso (3) ne tioháttie (*ways*)—three different ways (Roads), gachschirowáno (cord, rope) gajeri ne gachschirage (of 4 threads)—a fourfold rope or cord.

Achso ne tiojéki, *thrice divided*— $\frac{1}{3}$.

Gajeri ne tiojáki, *4 times divided*— $\frac{1}{4}$

d. *Distributives*. Upon the question Tohnihatti? how many each time? as:

Skataháttie, *each 1*.

Tekeniháttie, " *2*.

Achsoháttie, " *3*.

Gajeriháttie, " *4*.

Wiskháttie, " *5*.

T'wasshehálttie wahojaki—he gave each 20.

Wasshehálttie tionquanonta—Ten has been given to each of us.

e.) *Proportionals*. Upon the question: tohni gáchera Zani-ocht agoja? *how many more than the other?* are expressed by Cardinals, they say either *e.g.*

Achso ne wágie—I have 3

Achiak hóje—he has 6, or

Óras netoniung hoje zaniocht ne J—he has as much again as I have.

Tekeni netoniung—twice as much.

Achso netoniung—thrice as much.

f.) *Temporals* are partly expressed by Cardinals, partly by compounds of Cardinals & Substantives, as:

Upon the question: tóhni Jochseráge? *How many years?* or *how old?*

Jochserát—the winter.

Tshióchserat—one year or winter.

Tiochserage—two years.

Achso ne jochserage—three years.

Tiochserásshe—twenty years.

Achso ne jochserasshe, thirty years.

Gajeri “ “ forty years.

S'wechnítat, one month old or long.

Twechnitage, two months.

Achso ne weshnitage, three months.

T'wechnitásshe, twenty months.

S'wæhntát, one day.

T'gawántage, two days.

Achso ne wahntage, three days, and so forth to 20.

there is more proper to say—

T'wachsonátsshe, twenty Nights.

Achso ne wachsonatsshe, thirty nights.

Gajeri “ “ forty nights instead of days.

Upon the question: how often? They answer by Cardinals, as:

Wasshe ne Wasshe, ten times ten.

10.) *Of Comparison.*

The Onondaga make use of the usual 3 Degrees, the Positive, Comparative and Superlative, but they are all indeclinable.

a.) The *Positive* signifies the quality of a Thing simply and absolutely; as:

hètke, *high*; ojaneri, *good*; Inu, *far*; ostwiáha, *few*.

b.) The *Comparative* heightens or lessens that quality and is signify'd by the addition

hagà or tschihha.

Hetkehaga, *higher*.

Ojanerechtschihha, *better*.

Goános, *great, big*.

Goanohaga, *greater, bigger*.

Inuhaga, *not very far*.

Ostwikhaga, *fewer*.

c.) The *Superlative* heighten or lessen it to a very high or low Degree, and is express'd by adding the syllable *tschik* to the positive:

Hetkechtschik, *the highest*.

Èasowotschik, *the most*.

Ojanerechtschik, *the best*.

Ascungtschik.

Oqueki, has: Oquektshi.

Some have no superlative but instead of it the adverb *aquas*, *very*, is used, as:

Aquas goáno, *very great or the greatest*.

Aquas inu, *the farthest*.

Aquas hechtége, *the lowest*.

Aquas nióhak, *the least*.

Aquas jahónisse, *the longest*.

d.) Some have no Comparative.

Jòs, *long*, superl. iöntschik.

ase, *new*, " asétschik.

agajung, *old*, " agajungtschik.

oftéa, *old*, " oftäentschik.

gates, *thick*, " gatentschik.

scænoà, *slow*, " scænontschik.

e.) They often express the Comparative with a positive, as :

Inuhága, *not very far off.*

Inu, *far off.*

Inuhaga ganochseráge, *to Ganochserage is it not far ?*

Inu Anajota, *to Anajot it is far, I.E. it is farther to Anajot than to Ganochserage ;* or tochgéggha, *near ;* Inu, *far.*

Tochsgéhha Onokaris Inu Zeninge, *Onokaris is near Zeninge is far, or it is farther to Zeninge than to Onokaris.*

Tachioni, *the Wolf, ostwi, little or small.*

Ochquari, *the Bear ; goáno, big.*

Hostwi Tachióni gagóano Ochquari ; *Small is the wolf, big is the Bear, or the Bear is bigger than the wolf.*

Positiv. Inuhága ne Cajugu, *it is not far to Cajugu.*

Comp. Inu genechsátage, *it is far to Genechsátage.*

Superl. Zoneshio aquas Inu, *Zoneshio is the farthest.*

f.) They use often the Positive instead of the Superlative, as :

Schung, *who ;* gagóano, *great ;* I.E. *who is the greatest ?*

I gagóano, *I great or I am the greatest.*

his sagóano, *thou art the greatest.*

raúha hagoano, *he is the greatest.*

schüng óstivi, *who is the least ?*

I/gástivi. *his sastivi. ranha hostivi.*

Some Adverbs have Degrees too, as :

háchsa, *directly, immediately.*

Superl. hachsátschik

néto

Superl. netóchtschik

schihoguádi, *thither.*

Comp. schiquadihha, *farther thither.*

Igéchtschik, *very early, is only superl.*

Iorhengechtschik, *tomorrow very early.*

B.) OF PRONOUNS.—A Pronoun is a Part of speech which has respect to and supplies the place of a Noun, as : háto, he says, (instead of John says) are Simple or Compound.

1.) The simple are :

J, I, his, thou, raúha or haúha, He, aúha or gaúha, She, plur. Ni, we, his, ye, honúhha, they, onúhha, they, (femin.) are Substantives.

2.) Schu, schúne, schunáhote, nahóte

who, which, whom, which, such &c.

are adjectives and indeclinable.

a.) They are *Demonstratives*, as :

J, *his*, nene, (*he*) tohne, (*His*,) nenge, (*she*).

b.) *Relatives*

ne, (*who which* ;) nēne (*the same*) tohne (*these*).

c.) *Possessives*,

his, thine ; I, mine ; hauha, *his*.

3.) They are express'd by *Integra & inseparables*, as :

I agaowoschóh, *my All*.

I agonachrozera, *my Hat*.

his sanuchrozera, *thine Hat*.

rauha honuchrozera, *his Hat*.

ni unquanuchrozera, *our*.

The following inseparables express I, you, he, she, we, mine, thine, his, our, yours, their, in the Nouns & active Verbs, where they are præfixt :

1 st Pers.	2 ^d Pers.	3 ^d Pers.	
go	sa	ha	
ge	se	ho	
wage	wassa	waha	
wage	wasse	waho	
t'ya	wasch	t'ha	
t'ge	tessa	tho	
wakge	tischi	go	
		tiago	} <i>feminine</i>
		t'go	
		tago	
<i>Plural</i>			
unqua	s'wa	hoti	
tiunqua	s'we	hati	
taqua	tessa	hunti	
tschiaqua	tesse	hunna	
t'wa	tess'wa	wahunna	
tiaqua		wahunti	
		t'hoti	
		t'hati	
		t'hunti	
		gunti	} <i>fem.</i>
		t'gunti	

they are all except : wage, wassa, wasse, waha, waho, Iaqua,

tschiaqua, wahunna, wahoti, put before the Nouns and all before the active Verbs, as :

ganochsaje, *my House.*

sanochsaja, *Thy House*

ho or t'honochsáje, *his House*

go or tiagonochsáje, *her House*

unqua or tiunqua or t'wanochsaje, *our*

s'wa or tess'wanochsáje, *your*

hotinochsaje, *their*

(fem.) guntinochsaje, *their House.*

sing: gatakke, *I run*

satakke, *Thou "*

hatakke, *he "*

gotákke, *she "*

T'garachtát, *I walk*

tessarachtát, *you "*

t'harachtát, *he "*

t'gorachtát, *she "*

Wagenönta, *I give*

Wassanönta, *you "*

wahanönta, *he "*

jagononta, *she "*

plur: unquatakke, *we run.*

s'watakke, *ye "*

huntitakke, *they "*

guntitakke, *they run (fem.)*

t'warachtát, *we walk*

tess'warachtát, *ye "*

t'hotirachtát, *they "*

t'guntirachtat, *they " (fem.)*

plur: unquanönta, *we give*

s'wanönta, *ye "*

hatinönta, *they "*

guntinonta, *they give (fem.)*

4.) The Pronouns I, you, he, she, we, ye, they, in the passive Verbs are express'd by the following Præformatives :

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Junki	tiunqua
Jetsa	Jets'wa
t'huwa or	t'huwati or
Wahuwa	wahuwati
guwa (fem.)	guwati (fem.)

Note. It is to be observed by the præformatives, that *g, s, h,* are properly the distinguishing Letters of the Persons, and *go* is *nota tertiæ* feminine. Singul. *g & s* generally take *a*, except where the Verb has *e* in the Syllable, where *g & s* shall be præfix'd. *h* makes often use of the Vowel of the Syllable to which it shall be præfixed, yet it joins commonly an *o* particularly when it shall be fix'd before *e*.

5.) In the Verbs beginning *Wa* or with *T'* the distinguishing Letters are placed between the first & 2^d Syllable of the Word, as : *Wageris, wanne, or wancherts, T'giatara, T'essia* or *Tshiatara.*

and when *Waga*, *wage*, notify the first Person *Wassa*, *wesse*, signify the 2^d. and *waha*, *waho*, the third Person, of course.

In the plural *g* changes into *q* therefore is *nota prima plur. unqua*,* instead of *ungwa* *S. nota secundæ personæ* takes *w* with an apostrophe.† *h* in *tertia masc.* & *g* in *tertia fem.* accept *ti*, therefrom comes *hati*, *hoti* &c & *gunti* (in *fem*) or *hunna*, *wahunna*, *wahunti*, *t'hoti*, *t'hati*, *t'hunti*.‡

c.) When *I*, his, *rauha*, *haũha* (*fem*) *aũha*, *gaũha*, *Ni*, his, *honuhha* (*fem*) *onũha*, are used as Interrogatives they receive the Syllable *ke* at the end, as: *Ike*? Is it I? *hiske*? is it you? *hauhake*, is it he? item *nenè*, him, the same, *nenkè*? is it him, the same? it.

d.) *Interrogatives* are *schu*? who? *Schune*? who? *schunahote*, which? *nahote* ot, what? *Otnahoto ochti*, what? *ochtināh*, what is it thou?

e.) *Reciprocals*, viz *tat* is a præfix, as:

Jonorāchqua, to love.

untatenorochqua, to love one another.

f.) *Gentils* from whence or of what nation, is a compound of *nahóte* (which) & *ojáta* (Person) *otne sajatóte*? of what nation or from whence are you?

Otne hajatote? from whence is he?

Tiorhænska ne hajatote—he is an Englishman.

Tiochtiagéga ne hajatóte—he is a Frenchman.

Sgachnechtatichróhne hajatóte—he is a Low Dutchman.

næjatóte—to be of some Nation.

OF VERBS.

1.) A Verb is a part of Speech which signifies to be, to do or to suffer. It expresses what is affirm'd or said of things, and is the most necessary and essential Part of a sentence, without which it cannot subsist.

2.) The most Verbs have two forms of Voices, the Active and Passive; the first expresses what is done by the nomi-

* Often *tiungua*, *jaqua*, *tiaqua*, *tschiaqua*, *t'wa*.

† Sometimes *S'wa* *S'we*; sometimes *Tess'wa*.

‡ The reason will appear from the sound & nature of the Verbs. In the passive Verbs the Persons are distinguished by the same Letters, but in *prima singulari* *g* changes into *k*.

native and the second what is suffered by it or done unto the nominative. The ending of both is alike in this Tongue, but the præformatives are changed, as :

Wagerio, *I beat.*
 Junkerio, *I am beaten.*
 Genoróchqua, *I love.*
 Junkinorochqua, *I am loved.*

3.) They are declined by voices Moods, Tenses, numbers & Persons.

The *voices* active & passive.

Th *Moods* the *Indicative*, affirming or denying positively or asking a question, as :

Assa norochqua, *love thou.* Assáto, *say thou.*

The *Infinite* expresses the signification of the Verb in general, as :

Ionorochqua, *to love.*

The *Tenses* are but 3. Present, past, to come. *Present*, gato, *I say.* *past*, gatochne, *I said.* *future*, ngato, *I shall say.* conjunctive & optative they have not.

4.) The *Numbers* are singular and plural—the *Persons* 3. first 2^d & 3^d.

5.) The *Gender* male & female in the 3^d Person have different præformatives as well in the singular as plural number.

6.) A Verb is either simple or compound, as :

agohni, *to make.* (*simple*)
 Jocharachgóni, *to make bread.* (*comp*)
 tiohujóni, *to make a canoe.*
 otschischtóni, *to make fire.*
 tionochsóni, *to make a House.*

It is either transitive as :

Wagerio, *I beat*—t'garachtat, *I walk.*

Intransitive.

Waktenha, *I staid.*

Watgota, *to sit.*

or *reciprocal*,

gattatteris, *I beat myself.*

Where the active or passive implies a continuative it is express'd by the suffix *hattie*, (this the Participle,) as :

genoróchqua, *I love.*
 genorochquaháttie, *I am loving.*
 Wagin, *I come.*
 Waginháttie, *I am coming.*
 Wagióte, *I labour, work.*
 Wagioteháttie, *I continue at work.*
 Wagenochwáchtani, *I am sick.*
 Wagenochwachtanihattie, *I am continuously sick.*

Untiatádco, to see one another, has the Present and future Tense, and is only used in the following cases, as :

honiáwo t'giatádco, *he is glad to see me.*
 niáwo tia or tessiatádco, *I am glad to see you.*
 niáwo t'hiatádco, *I am glad to see him*
 niáwo t'giatádco, *I am glad to see her.*

plur.

niáwo t'watádco, *I am glad that we see each other.*
 niáwo tess'watádco, *I am glad to see you.*
 niáwo t'huntiatádco, *I am glad to see them.*
 niáwo t'guntiatádco, " " "

Future.

sing. honiawo 'nt'giatádco, *he is glad that he shall see me.*
 niáwo 'ntschiatádco, *I am glad that I shall see you.*
 " 'nt'hiatádco, *I am glad that I shall see him.*
 " 'ntica or t'giatádco, *I am glad that I shall see her.*
 plur. niáwo 'nt'watádco, *I am glad that we shall see one another.*
 " 'ns'watádco " " " *ye.*
 " 'nhuntiatádco " " " *them.*
 " 'nguntiatádco " " " *them (fem.)*

Impersonal Verbs.

Present.	Perfect.	Future.
Iotóni, <i>it grows,</i>	Iotoniacherong,	'njotoni.
Otschtaronti, <i>it rains,</i>	Otschtarontiung,	'njotschtaronti.
Otóri, <i>it is cold,</i>	Otorechquo,	'njotori
Ogerónti, <i>it snows,</i>	Ogerontiung,	'njogerónti
wastisk, <i>it boils away,</i>	wastisqua,	'nwastisk
gannonniáje, <i>it freezes,</i>	gannonniajentáchqua,	'ngannonniáje
t'gaworóntat, <i>it blows hard,</i>	t'gaworontochne,	'ngaworontat.
t'gaworontowáno, <i>it blows very hard.</i>		

From Onerachtozera, *the leaves come*
 Onerachtōnta, *the leaves come.* Onerachtontachqua. 'njonerachtōnta.
 onerachtaē, *the leaves fall.* 'njonerachtaē.

From Ochnekanis, *water, & tajejāganha, to come out.*
 tiochnekidgāenha, *the water flows* tioch-thachqua 'ntiochnek.
out,
 ochrotong, *it is deep,* ochnotéchqua, 'njochnotong
 ochnotōnnie, *the water is rising,* 'njochnotonnie.
 ostisk, *the water is low* ostisqua, 'njostisk.
 tiostehättie, *the water falls,* n'tiostehättie.
 tiochzikere, *the water is muddy.*
 tiochnawāte, *it flows fast.*
 t'gannerachtachrichta, *the leaves turn red or yellow.*
 ganákəri, *it has, it gives* ganakerichqua, 'nganákəri
 gawonio, *it is a question,* 'ngawonio
 tioráti, *the air draws,* 'ntioráti
 niawo, *it happens or will happen.*
 niawos, *it usually happens.*
 wazahóniong or waocachs, *it leaks.*

The Verb *kejintéri* agrees fully with the English, I know, and signifies, I can, I know, I am acquainted, as :

kejintéri ne ogechroni, *I can make gunpowder.*

" ajechwistóni, *I can do smith's work.*

" ne joháte, *I know the road.*

" zathonochsaje, *I know his house.*

khejintéri, *I know him.*

junkientéri, *I am known (passiv)*

t'hawajentérichne, *he was known.*

kejintéri ganatajengóna, *I am acquainted in Philadelphia.*

Schienterike assarigóna, *do you know.*

Schienterikè assarigóna, *do you know Virginia or are you acquainted in Virginia ?*

1^{ma} Conjugatio.

Active Voice

Present

- sing. 1. Genorochqua, *I love*
 2. Sanorochqua, *you "*
 3. honorochqua, *he loves*
 4. gonorochqua, *she "*
 plur. 1. t'wanorochqua, *we love*
 2. S'warochqua, *ye "*
 3. hotinorochqua, *they "*
 4. guntinorochqua (*fem*)
 they love.

Passive Voice.

- Iunkinoróchqua, *I am loved*
 Ietsanoróchqua, *you are "*
 t'huwanoróchqua, *he is "*
 tguwanorochqua, *she is "*
 plur. tiunquanorochqua, *we are "*
 Ietswanorochqua, *ye are "*
 t'huwatinorochqua, *they are "*
 t'guwatinorochqua, *they are "*

Perfect.

sing. Wagenorochquásqua, *I have.*

Wassa or Sanorochquásqua, *you have.*

waho or honorochquásqua, *he has.*
gonorochquásqua, *she* “

plur. Unquanorochquásqua, *we have.*

S'wanorochquásqua, *ye have.*

hotinorochquásqua, *they have.*

(fem.) guntinorochquásqua, *they have.*

Perfect.

Iunkinorochquásqua, *I have been*

Ietsanorochquásqua, *you was*

t'huwanorochquásqua, *he* “

t'guwanorochquásqua, *she* “

plur. tiunquanorochquásqua, *we*

jetswanorochquásqua, *ye*

t'huwatinorochquásqua, *they.*

tguwatinorochquásqua, *they.*

Future

sing. 'ngenoróchqua, *I will love*

'nsanorochqua, *you* “ “

'nhonorochqua, *he* “ “

'ngonorochqua, *she* “ “

plur. 'nt'wanorochqua, *we* “ “

'nswanorochqua, *ye* “ “

'nhotinorochqua, *they* “ “

(fem.) 'nguntinorochqua, *they will love.*

Future.

'njunkinorochqua, *I shall be loved*

'njetsanorochqua, *you shall be loved*

'nthuwanorochqua, *he shall be loved*

'nguwanorochqua, *she shall be loved*

plur. 'ntiunquarorochqua, *we shall be loved*

'njetswanorochqua, *ye shall be loved*

'nt'huwatinorochqua, *they shall be loved*

'nguwatinorochqua, *they shall be loved*

Active

Pres. Imperative.

sing. Assanoróchqua, *love thou*

plur. Ass'wanorochqua, *love ye*

Passive.

Pres. Imperative

ajetsanoróchqua, *be thou loved !*

ajets'wanorochqua, *be ye loved !*

Imperative Future

sing. nassanorochqua, *you shall love.*

nahonorochqua, *he* “ “

nagonorochqua, *she* “ “

pl. nass'wanorocqua, *ye shall be loved.*

nahotinorochqua, *they* “ “

(fem.) naguntinorochqua, *they* “ “

Infinite.

Pres. Jonorochqua, to love, Jewanoróchqua to be loved.

perf. Jonorochquasaqua, *to have loved*, Jewanorochquásqua, *to have been loved.*

fut. 'njonorochqua, *to be about to love*, 'njewanorochqua, *to be about to be loved.*

Participle.

generochsquahattie, *I am loving.*

Wario, to beat.

Active		Passive.	
<i>Present.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	
<i>singul.</i>	Wageirò, <i>I beat</i>	<i>sing.</i>	Junkerio, <i>I am beaten.</i>
	wascherio, <i>thou</i> "		Jetserio, <i>you</i> "
	wahárrie, <i>he</i> "		t'huwarrie, <i>he</i> "
	Jogorrie, <i>she</i> "		Juguwarrie, <i>she</i> "
<i>pl.</i>	unquárrie, <i>we</i> "	<i>pl.</i>	tiunquarrie, <i>we</i> "
	S'warrie, <i>ye</i> "		jets'warrie, <i>ye</i> "
	hotirrie, <i>they</i> "		t'huwaterrie, <i>they</i> "
<i>(fem.)</i>	guntirrie, <i>they</i> "		joguwaterrie, <i>(fem) they</i> "

Perfect.

*Perfect.**

<i>sing.</i>	Wageriòche, <i>I have beaten</i>	Junkeriochne, <i>I have been beaten.</i>
	wascheriochne, <i>thou</i>	
	waharriochne, <i>he</i>	
	jagorriochne, <i>she</i>	
<i>pl.</i>	nnqua or t'worriochne, <i>we</i>	
	S'warriochne, <i>ye</i>	
	hotirriochne, <i>they</i>	
	guntirriochne, <i>they</i>	

Future.

Future.†

<i>sing.</i>	'ngerio, <i>I will or shall beat</i>
	'ntscherio, <i>thou</i>
	'nshórrie, <i>he</i>
	'njagórrie, <i>she</i>
<i>pl.</i>	'nt'warrie, <i>we</i>
	'ns'warrie, <i>ye</i>
	'ns'hotirrie, <i>they</i>
	'nguntirrie, <i>(fem) they</i>

Imperative.

Imperative

<i>Pres.</i>		<i>Pres.</i>	
<i>sing.</i>	Ascherio or siro <i>beat thou</i>	<i>s.</i>	Ajetserio, <i>be thou beaten</i>
<i>pl.</i>	Ass'warrie, <i>beat ye.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	ajets'warrie, <i>be ye beaten.</i>

[* Adds *ochne* to the present with *em* the last letter.]

† Adds 'n before the present.

<i>Imper. fut.</i>				<i>Imper. fut.</i>			
sing.	nascherio,	thou shall beat.		sing.	najetserió,	you shall be beaten	
	nahárrie,	he shall	"		nahuwárrie,	he	" "
	nojagórrie,	she shall	"		nayuwárrie,	she	" "
plur.	nass'warrie,	ye shall	"	pl.	najets'warrie,	ye	" "
	nohotirrie,	they shall	"		nahuwatirrie,	they	" "
(fem)	naguntirrie,	they shall	"	(fem)	naguwatirrie,	they	" "
<i>Infinitive.</i>				<i>Infinitive</i>			
Præs.	Waërio,	to beat		Præs.	aguwarrie,	to be beaten.	
perf.	waëriochne,	to have beaten		perf.	aguwarriochne,	to have been	"
fut.	'nwaërio,			fut.	'nguwarrie		

Waóge, to see.

<i>Active.</i>		<i>Passive.</i>	
<i>Infinit</i>		<i>Infinit</i>	
Præs.	Waóge or óye to see,	Præs.	guwáge, to be seen.
Perf.	Waógéhha, to have seen,	Perf.	guwagéhha, to have been seen.
fut.	'njóge, to shall see,	fut.	'nguwáge, to shall be seen.

<i>Præs</i>				<i>Præs</i>			
sing.	wakhége or khége,	I see		Junkhíge	I am seen		
	waschége or sage,	you	"	Jetshíge	you are	"	"
	hóye	he	"	t'huwáge	he is	"	"
	óge or jóge	she	"	guwáge	she is	"	"
plur.	unquáge—	we	"	plur.	tiuncquáge	we are seen	
	s'wage	ye	"		Jets'wáge	ye	" "
	hotige	they	"		thuwatige	they	" "
	quntige	they (fem)	"		guwatige (fem)	they	" "

<i>Perf</i>				<i>Perf.</i>			
sing.	wakgéhha or khegehha			Junkigéhha	I have been seen.		
	Sagéhha,	you have seen		Jetsigéhha	you	" "	"
	Sogéhha	he has seen		t'huwagéhha	he has	" "	"
	ogéhha	she	" "	guwagéhha	she	" "	"
plur.	Unquagéhha	we have	"	plur.	tiunquagéhha,	we have	" "
	S'wagéhha	ye	" "		jets'wagéhna,	ye	" "
	hotigéhha	they	" "		t'huwatigéhha	they	" "
	guntigéhha (fem)	they	" "		guwatigéhha	they	" "

<i>future.</i>				<i>future.</i>			
sing	'nkhéga	I shall see		sing.	'njunkhige	I will be seen	
	'nsage	you	" "		'njetschige &c	as the Præs	
	'nhoge	he	" "		'n prefixed.		
	'njoge	she	" "				
plur.	'njunquaque	we	" "				
	'nswage	ye	" "				

<i>Imperative</i>				<i>Imperat.</i>	
Præs. sing. assage or asshege, <i>see you</i>				sing. ajetschige <i>be you seen</i>	
pl. as'wage <i>see ye</i>				pl. ajets'wage <i>be ye seen</i>	
fut. sing. n'ashege	<i>you shall see</i>			fut. sing. n'ajetshige <i>you shall be seen</i>	
n'ahoge	<i>he</i>	"	"	n'at'huwáge <i>he shall be seen</i>	
n'ajoge	<i>she</i>	"	"	n'aguwage <i>she shall be seen</i>	
pl. n'as'wáge	<i>ye</i>	"	"	plur. najets'wáge <i>ye shall be seen</i>	
nahotige	<i>they</i>	"	"	n'ahuwatige <i>they shall be seen</i>	
n'aguntige (fem) <i>they</i>	"	"	"	n'aguwatige (fem) <i>they shall be seen</i>	

Wato, to say.

<i>Infinitive</i>	
Præs. Wato, <i>to say</i>	
Perf. watóchne <i>to have said</i>	
fut. 'nwáto <i>dicturus esse</i>	
<i>Præs.</i>	
sing. gáto <i>I say</i>	
Sáto <i>you</i>	"
háto <i>he says</i>	
wáto <i>she</i>	"
pl. unquáto <i>we say</i>	
Swáto, <i>ye say</i>	
hunnato, <i>they say, or</i> Iönto, <i>it is said</i>	
ogünto <i>instead</i> gunnáto (fem) <i>they say</i>	

<i>Perf.</i>	
sing. gatóchne <i>I have said</i>	
satóchne <i>you</i>	" "
hatóchne <i>he has</i>	"
watóchne <i>she</i>	" "
plur. unquatóchne <i>we said</i>	
s'watóchne <i>ye said</i>	
hunnatóchne <i>they said</i>	
oguntóchne or gunnatóchne	

<i>Future.</i>	
sing. 'ngáto <i>I will or shall say</i>	
'nsato <i>you</i>	" "
'nhato <i>he</i>	" "
'nwato <i>she</i>	" "

plur. 'nt'wato *we will or shall say*
 'ns'wáto *you* " "
 'nhunnato *they* " "
 'ngũnto or 'nguñáto (fem) *they*

Imperative.

Præs.

sing. assáto, *say thou*
 plur. ass'wato, *say ye*

Future Imperative

sing. n'assáto, *you shall or will say*
 n'aháto *he* " "
 n'awáto *she* " "
 plur. n'ass'wato *ye* " "
 n'ahunnáto *they* " "
 n'agunto or n'aguñáto (fem) *they shall or will say*

Second Conjugation

Those Verbs that have a *jod* on the second or even the third Syllable, throw it away thro' all tenses or rather change it in *i* and where in the first Rule the Pronoun in the second Person is *sa* and *se*, it is in this *schí* or *tshi*. e.g. *Ticjac* or *Waëjac* to cut, break, divide.

<i>Præs. sing.</i>	<i>Wagiac I cut</i>	also: <i>jejátowa</i>
	<i>schaic or tshiac you cut</i>	<i>jejátote</i>
	<i>wahajac he cuts</i>	<i>jejátahawi</i>
	<i>wagojac she cuts</i>	<i>wojadosko.</i>
plur.	<i>unquajac or t'wajac, we</i>	<i>Wajéhne, waghiehne, schiehne, hojehre</i>
	<i>s'wajac ye</i>	<i>wajéntac, wagiéntac, schiéntac, hojéntac</i>
	<i>hotijac they</i>	<i>wajenewásch, waghienewasth, schieh-</i>
	<i>guntijac (fem) they</i>	<i>newasch, hojenewasch</i>
<i>Perf. sing.</i>	<i>Wagiáki, I have cut</i>	<i>wajenewácu, waghienewacu, schiene-</i>
	<i>Schiáki, you</i>	<i>wácu, hojenewácu.</i>
	<i>hojaki, he</i>	<i>jej'íntwi, waghientwi, schientwi, ho-</i>
	<i>gojáki she</i>	<i>jintwi.</i>
plur.	<i>unqua or t'wajaki, we</i>	<i>wajichte, waghichte, washi or sche- ichte, hojichte.</i>
	<i>S'wajaki ye</i>	<i>wacjagua, waghiaqua, schiaqua, hojat</i>
	<i>hotijáki they</i>	<i>jejatschi, giatschi, schiatschi, hojat</i>
	<i>guntijáki (fem) they</i>	<i>jejinteri, ghienteri or gejinteri, schien-teri, hajinteri</i>

<i>Fut. sing.</i>	'ngiác	
	'ntschiác	<i>wažjatáchtó</i> wagiátáchtó, schiátáchtó, hojatachtó
	'nt'hajac	(Can in 2 ^d also be sajatachtó.)
	'jagohát	
<i>plur.</i>	'nt'wajac	
	'nhotijac	
	'nguntijac	

Note. Some preserve the tot. as : *waejanori. gajanori, saja, haja, unquaja*—
swajanori, hotijanori.
wajuntiacherong, gajuntiacherong, - sajun, - hajun, t'wajun-s'wa-hoti-
wacjatónti. sajatónti.

3^d Conjugation

Those beginning with T keep it in Præs & perf. but omit it in the future Tense as : *Tajegagäenha, to rise.*

<i>Præs. sing.</i>	t'gajagäenha	<i>Perf. sing.</i>	t'gajagaenhóchqua
	tessajagänha		tessajagaenhochque
	t'hajagäenha		t'haja " " " &c.
<i>plur.</i>	t'wajagäenta		
	tess'wajagänha	<i>Fut. sing.</i>	'ngajagäenha
	t'hotijagaenha		'nsajagaenha
			'nhajagaenha
		<i>plur.</i>	'nt'wajagaenha

Tajéächiac, t'gajachiac, tessajachiac-t'ha-t'wa-tess'wa-t'hotijachiac
Tajejataenha, t'gajataënha, tessaja-t'ha-t'wa-tessiva-t'hotijataënha
Tajejatórichte, t'gajatorichte, " " " " t'hotijatorichte
Tátera. t'giatera, tessiatera, t'hatera, t'watera, tess'watera, t'hotiatera.
Tiorachtat. t'garachtat, tessarach - t'harach - t'warach - tess'wa - t'hoti-
rachta.

Tionochrochquánnie. tgenochr-tessarochr-t'honochr-t'wanochr-tess'wa-
nochr-t'hotinochrochquannie.

Tajegachrà
Tioquatos
Tioquitura
Tiomtontaricta
Tiotochquòs
Tinntotarichschia.

Wathónte, to hear.

sing. Gathónte, I hear
Sathónte, you "
hothónte, he hears
gothonte, she "

plur. Unquathönte, *we hear*
 S'wathönte, *ye* "
 hunnathönte, *they* "
 gunnathönte (fem), *they* "

Perfect.

sing. Gathontéchqua, *I have heard.*
 Sathontéchqua, *you* "
 hothontéchqua, *he* "
 gothontéchqua, *she* "

plur.

Future.

sing. 'ngathönte, *I shall or will hear.*
 'nsathönte, *you* " " "

Wazódho, and all beginning the second syll. with *z* follow this rule.

tentawachtäendi

tentawatakhe.

jawi, giawi, Säwi, hawi, unquäwi, S'wawi, hunawi.

These have in the third person *hun* or *hunna* præfixed and in the feminine *gun* or *gunna*.

Watgöta perf. watgotáchqua.

watequacht perf. watequachta.

watewacht, perf watewachta.

watäenha, " watanháchqua.

wátie, " watiechqua,

wachtäendi, " wachtäenditing.

wate or untecóni " unteconihachqua.

all reciprocal Verbs, *e.g.*

untaterió, perf. untaterióchne

untatta ésta, " untatacstaehqua.

untatenoróchqua, love one another.

untatrehne

untatéro, to hew oneself.

untatenochrochquánnie, to salute one another.

untatenigorhate, cheat one another.

untattawi, to give one another and many more.

The following belong to the first Rule too, but have in the third Person plur. *hoti* or *hati* with altering the perfect.

Jonorochqua,

Jonhóto, jonhotónqua.

waësta, wachniota.
 wagewa, waniöta
 jonuwaz, wanaz
 wachraënge, jonigorhati.
 Echnak, Erashe.
 jéchsai, jonhácta
 wagechte jechseróni
 jechsaróni, enáwi
 jeháwi jonócto
 waëraeu enaqu
 wachgaéntha.
 gaje, soje, hoje, unquaje, s'waje, hotije, tajonhe, gónhe, sonhe, rónhe
 unquónhe, s'wonhe, hotinhe.

Waanojichte, throws away the *o* in the 2^d syll. and is wagaenojichte or gaenojechte.

saenojichte
 honojichte
pl. unquaeno—swae—hotinojichte.
perf. wagaenojichtacherong.

Tajegochra, to look on.

Active

Passive

Infin. Præs. Tajegachra, to look at or on. guwagachra, to be looked at or on.
Inf. Perf. Taiegachrahha, to have looked. guwagachránha, to have been looked at or on.
" fut. 'ntajegachrà, to shall look on. 'nguwagachrà, to be looked on.

Præs.

Præs.

<i>sing.</i> tekgachrà,	<i>I look on.</i>	<i>sing.</i> Junkigachrà,	<i>I am looked at or on.</i>
tesgachrà,	<i>you</i> "	jetsigachrà,	<i>you are looked at or on.</i>
t'hogachrà,	<i>he</i> "	t'huwagachrà,	<i>he is looked at or on.</i>
tiagogachrà,	<i>she</i> "	t'guwagachrà,	<i>she is looked at or on.</i>
<i>plur.</i> t'wagochrà,	<i>we</i> "	<i>plur.</i> tiunquagachrà,	<i>we are looked at or on.</i>
tesswagachrà,	<i>ye</i> "	jets'wagachrà,	<i>ye are looked at or on.</i>
t'hotigachrà,	<i>they</i> "	t'huwatigachrà,	<i>they are looked at or on.</i>
t'guntigachrà,	<i>(fem) they look on.</i>	t'guwatigachrà,	<i>(fem) they are looked at or on.</i>

<i>Perf.</i>	
<i>sing.</i> Tekgachránha, <i>I have looked on.</i>	<i>sing.</i> Tunkigachránha, <i>I have been looked on.</i>
tergachránha, <i>you have looked on.</i>	getsigachránha, <i>you are</i>
t'hogachránha, <i>he has looked on.</i>	t'huwagachránha,
<i>plur.</i> t'wagachránha, <i>we have</i>	<i>plur.</i> tiunquagachránha, <i>we have</i>
tingogachránha, <i>we have</i>	t'guwagachránha,
looked on.	been looked on.
tess'wagachránha, <i>ye have</i>	jetsigachránha, <i>ye have been</i>
looked on.	looked on.
t'hotigachránha, <i>they have</i>	t'huwagachránha, <i>they have</i>
looked on.	been looked on.
t'guntigachránha (<i>fem</i>) <i>they</i>	t'guwatigachránha, <i>they have</i>
<i>have looked on.</i>	<i>been looked on.</i>

<i>Future.</i>	
<i>sing.</i> 'Nkgachrà, <i>I shall or will look on.</i>	<i>sing.</i> 'Njunkigachrà, <i>I shall be looked on</i>
'nsgachrà, <i>you shall or will</i>	'njetsigachrà, <i>you shall be</i>
look on.	looked on
'nt'hogachrà, <i>he shall or will</i>	'nt'huwagachrà, <i>he shall be</i>
look on.	looked on
'njegachrà, <i>she shall or will</i>	'nt'guwagachrà, <i>she shall be</i>
look on.	looked on
<i>plur.</i> 'nt'wagachrà, <i>we shall or will</i>	<i>plur.</i> 'n'tiunquagachrà, <i>we shall be</i>
look on.	looked on
'ns'wagachrà, <i>ye shall or will</i>	'njets'wagachrà, <i>ye shall be</i>
look on.	looked on
'nt'hotigachrà, <i>they shall or</i>	'nthuwigachrà, <i>they shall be</i>
<i>will look on.</i>	<i>looked on</i>
'ntigungachra, (<i>fem</i>) <i>they</i>	'nt'guwatigachrà, (<i>fem</i>) <i>they</i>
<i>shall or will look on.</i>	<i>shall be looked on</i>

<i>Imperative.</i>	
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>
<i>sing.</i> Tesgachrà, <i>look on.</i>	<i>sing.</i> Ajetsigachra, <i>be thou looked on.</i>
<i>plur.</i> tess'wagachrà, <i>look ye on.</i>	<i>plur.</i> ajets'wagachra, <i>be ye</i> “
<i>Future.</i>	
<i>sing.</i>	<i>sing.</i>
'Ntesgachrà, <i>you shall look on.</i>	'Najetscgachrà, <i>you shall be</i>
n'ahogachrà, <i>he shall look on.</i>	looked at.
n'ajegachrà, <i>she</i> “ “	n'at'huwagachrà, <i>he shall be</i>
	looked at.
	n'at'guwagachrà, <i>she shall be</i>
	looked at.

<i>plur.</i> n'ass'wagachrà, <i>ye shall look on.</i>	<i>plur.</i> n'ajetswagachrà, <i>ye shall be looked at.</i>
n'ahotigachrà, <i>they shall look on.</i>	n'ahuwatigachrà, <i>they shall be looked at.</i>
n'aguntigachrà, (<i>fem.</i>) <i>they shall look on.</i>	n'aguwatigachrà, <i>they shall be looked at.</i>

4th ConjugationAgotaeri, *to pity, forgive.*

<i>Præs. sing.</i> wagitaeri	<i>I forgive</i>	<i>Perf. sing.</i> wagitaérichne
waschitaeri	<i>you</i> “	waschitaé
wahotaeri	<i>she forgives</i>	wahotaérichne
<i>plur.</i> unquaetaeri	<i>we forgive</i>	jogotaé
s'wantaeri	<i>ye</i> “	<i>plur.</i> unquantaé
wahuntaeri	<i>they</i> “	s'wantaér
guntaeri (<i>fem.</i>) <i>they</i> “		wahuntaér
		guntaerichne
<i>Fut. sing.</i> 'ngitaeri		
'nschitaeri		
'nhotaeri		
'ngotaeri		
<i>plur.</i> 'nt'waentaeri		
'ns'waentaeri		
'nhuntaeri		
'nguntaeri		

*Infinit. Præs. untatterio, to fight.**Perf. untatteriochne, to have fought.**Fut. 'njuntatteri6*

<i>Præs. sing.</i> gatatterio	<i>Fut. sing.</i> 'ngatatterio
satatterio	'nsatterio
hatatterio	'nhatatterio, &c.
gotatterio	
<i>plur.</i> unqua or t'waetterio	<i>Imperative.</i>
s'watatterio	<i>Præs. sing.</i> scheateri6
huntatterio	<i>plur.</i> ašwaterio
guntatterio	
<i>Perf. sing.</i> gatatteriochne	<i>Fut. sing.</i> n'ashiaterio
satatteriochne	n'ahatatterio
hatatteriochne	n'agotatterio
gotatteriochne, &c.	<i>plur.</i> n'asivaterio
	n'ahuntatterio
	n'aguntatterio.

Thus go the reciprocal Verbs: *untattažsta*, *untatterio*.

Waqua, to take away.

<i>Active.</i>		<i>Passive.</i>	
<i>Præs. sing.</i>	<i>wagéchqua</i> wass or tesséchqua waháqua or waháchqua tiagochqua.	<i>sing.</i>	<i>tiungéchqua</i> ietséchqua t'huwaqua or thuwáchqua t'guwáqua.
<i>plur.</i>	<i>unquaqua or t'waqua</i> tess'wachqua hotishqua guntishqua (fem.)	<i>plur.</i>	<i>tumquáqua</i> jets'waqua t'huwatichqua t'guwatichqua

The Perfect is as the present tense.

<i>Future.</i>	
<i>sing.</i>	<i>'n'gechqua</i> 'ntochqua 'ns'háqua 'njagochqua
<i>plur.</i>	<i>'nt'wáqua</i> 'ns'waqua 'nhotichqua 'nguntichqua
<i>sing.</i>	<i>'njunkechqua</i> 'njetsechqua 'nhuwáqua 'nguwáqua
<i>plur.</i>	<i>'ntiunquaqua</i> 'njets'waqua 'nt'huwatichqua 'nt'guwatichqua

<i>Imperfect.</i>	
<i>sing.</i>	<i>tessechqua</i>
<i>plur.</i>	<i>tess'waqua</i>
<i>sing.</i>	<i>ajetsèchqua</i>
<i>plur.</i>	<i>ajetswáqua.</i>

<i>Future.</i>	
<i>sing.</i>	<i>n'atesséchqua</i> n'ahaqua n'ajagochqua
<i>plur.</i>	<i>n'aswáqua</i> n'ahotichqua n'aguntichqua
<i>sing.</i>	<i>n'ajetsechqua</i> n'ahuwáqua n'aguwáqua
<i>plur.</i>	<i>n'ajets'waqua</i> n'ahuwatichqua n'aguwatichqua

Irregular Verbs—verba anomala.

Inf. Præs. Wačk, to eat. *Perf.* waëxqua, to have eaten. *Fut.* 'njek, to eat hereafter.

<i>Præs.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>sing.</i>	<i>'n'gek</i>
<i>j'chsek</i>	<i>'ntsek</i>
<i>j'chrek</i>	<i>'ntrek</i>
<i>jwix</i>	<i>'njek</i>

<i>plur.</i> jaquak	<i>plur.</i> 'ntschiaquak
jswak	'n's'wak
húnik	'nhúnik
gunik (fem.)	'ngúnik
<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
<i>sing.</i> wagéxqua	<i>sing.</i> sec. or jchsec
jchsèxqua	<i>plur.</i> s'wal or jsswac
jchrexqua	<i>Future.</i>
jwixqua	<i>sing.</i> 'n'tsck
<i>plur.</i> jaquaxqua	'n'trek
jas'waxqua	'njek
junixqua	<i>plur.</i> 'ns'wak
gunixqua (fem.)	'nhúnik
	'ngunik (fem.)

Inf. Præs. Tajeht, to come from thence. *Perf.* tajehta, to be come from thence. *Fut.* 'ntajeht, to come from thence.

*Præs.**Future.*

<i>sing.</i> Tajeht,	<i>sing.</i> 'ntágecht
tachsecht,	'ntáchsecht
tahect,	'ntáhecht
tajeht,	'ntajeht
<i>plur.</i> jttewecht,	<i>plur.</i> 'n'twecht
jssewecht,	'n'swecht
tahunnecht,	'ntahúnnecht
tagunnecht,	'ntagunnecht

*Perfect.**sing.* tagehta, &c.*Imperative is like the Præs.**plur.* jttewechta, &c.

Tentagecht, to return.

Infin. Wauntenc, to go with.*Præs.**Future.*

<i>sing.</i> jttene	<i>sing.</i> 'ntene,
jsene	'ntsene,
hótene	'nhotene or 'njackene,
<i>plur.</i> jttewe	<i>plur.</i> 'ntewe,
jssewe	'ntsewe,
hotettene	'nhotettene,

*Perfect.**Imperfect.*

<i>sing.</i> jttenequa	<i>Præs. sing.</i> jsene or zittene,
jsenesqua	<i>plur.</i> jssewe or zisswe,
hosenesqua	<i>Fut. sing.</i> 'ntsene,
<i>plur.</i> jttewesqua	ahotene,
jssewesqua	<i>plur.</i> 'ntsewe,
hotittenesqua	ahotittene,

Infin. Waëju, to come. *Perf.* waejuchne, to be come. *Fut.* naëju, to come.

<i>Præs. sing.</i> wagiũ,	<i>Fut. sing.</i> 'nagio,
sachschiu or saju,	'n'tschio,
t'haju or s'hoju,	'nshóju,
sayoju,	'nsagoju,
<i>plur.</i> jaqua,	<i>plur.</i> 'nt'waju,
s'waju,	'ns'waju,
hoti'ju,	'nshótiju,
guntqu,	'nguntiju.
<i>Perf. sing.</i> wagiuchne,	
sajúchne,	<i>Imper. is like the Præs.</i>
s'hojúchne,	
sagojuchne,	
<i>plur.</i> tiaquajúchne,	
s'wajúchne,	
s'hotijuchne,	
saguntijuchne.	

Infin. 'Tentaje or Tentie, to come again. *Perf.* tentiesqua, to have come again. *Fut.* 'ntentie, to come again.

<i>Præs. sing.</i> Tentke,	<i>Fut. sing.</i> 'ntentke,
tentsche,	'ntentsche,
tentre,	'ntentre,
tentie,	'ntentie,
	<i>plur.</i> 'ntentiáquæa, &c.
	<i>Imper. as Præs.</i>
<i>plur.</i> tentiaque,	
tentissene,	
tenthotiju,	
tentiju.	
<i>Perf. sing.</i> tenthegesqua,	
tentesésqua,	
tentehésqua,	
tentiésqua,	
<i>plur.</i> tentiaquésqua,	
tentissnésqua,	
tenthunnésqua,	
tentqunésqua.	

Defective Verbs.

Verbs that want considerable branches or are used only in a few tenses or persons.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	
<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>Præs.</i> Jonnénu, <i>to accompany.</i>	(<i>fails.</i>)
<i>Perf.</i> jonnenochne, <i>to have.</i>	
<i>Fut.</i> 'njonnenu, <i>to shall.</i>	
<i>Præs.</i>	
<i>sing.</i> Wagenénu, sannenu or snenu, honnénu, gonnenu.	<i>sing.</i> junkenenu tess'nenu honnénu gonnenu
<i>plur.</i> unquenu, s'wénu, hunnénu, gunnénu, (<i>fem.</i>)	<i>plur.</i> tiunquénu, tess'wenu, hunnénu, gunnénu.
<i>Perfect.</i>	
<i>sing.</i> wagenenóchne, snenóchne, honnenóchne, gonnenóchne,	<i>sing.</i> junkenenochne, tessne, honne, gonne,
<i>plur.</i> unquenóchne, s'wenóchne, hunnenóchne, gunnenóchne,	<i>plur.</i> tuiquenochne, tess'we, hunne, gunne.
<i>Future.</i>	
<i>sing.</i> 'ngenénu, 'nsnénu, 'nhonnénu, 'ngonnenu,	<i>sing.</i> 'njunkenenu, 'ntessnénu, 'nhonenu, 'ngonnenu,
<i>plur.</i> 'nt'wenu, &c.	<i>plur.</i> 'ntiunquénu, &c.
<i>Imperat.</i>	
<i>Præs. sing.</i> Asnénu, <i>accompany.</i>	<i>plur.</i> As'wénu, <i>accompany ye !</i>
<i>sing.</i> n'osnénu, n'ahonnénu, n'agonnénu,	
<i>plur.</i> 'naswénu n'ahunnénu, 'nagunnénu.	

Watiehhaqua, unexpected, has only the Perf. Tense.

<i>sing.</i> wagatic'hhaqua,	<i>to me unexpected</i>
wassatic'hhaqua,	<i>to you</i> "
wahatic'hhaqua,	<i>to him</i> "
wagotic'hhaqua,	<i>to her</i> "
<i>plur.</i> unquatic'hhaqua,	<i>to us</i> "
s'watic'hhaqua,	<i>to ye</i> "
wahuntic'hhaqua,	<i>to them</i> "
waguntic'hhaqua, (fem.)	<i>to them</i> "

Zawdtong, to recover from a sickness, has the Perfect and Future Tense.

<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>sing.</i> Zagátong, <i>I am recovered.</i>	<i>sing.</i> 'ngatong, <i>I shall recover.</i>
Zasátong,	'nsatong,
Zahótong,	'nhotong,
Zagótong,	'ngotong,
<i>plur.</i> Zaunquátong,	<i>plur.</i> 'nquatong or 'nt'wátong,
Zas'wátong,	'ns'watong,
Zahunnatong,	'nhunnatong,
Zagunnatong,	'ngunnátong.

Schitáje, *one is coming.*

schitáchne, *two are coming.*

tajuquarie, *many are coming.*

tiarat, *two lie together*, from wárat, *to lie.*

technüthero, *two are together*, from üthero, *to be*, but is only used for husband and wife.

Of Participles.

Hattie or *tattie* seems to be the only one and is used at the end of a Verb when it bespeaks a continuation of the thing spoken of, e.g., *generochsquahatti*, *I am loving*, or *I love always*.

Voice, Number, Person and Gender are distinguished by Præfix of the inseparable Pronouns. Use can only teach which of the above mentioned præformatives suit to such or such a Verb, and Euphony or well-sounding has a great influence.

The Infinitive is the root; the Present Indicative is formed from it by præfixing a Pronoun and instead of that the first syllable of the Infinitive is commonly thrown away, and the Præformative takes its place, as :

jonoróchqua, *to love.*
 genoróchqua, *I love.*
 wauntgochtwi, *to see.*
 gatgáchtwi, *I see.*

The Perfect is the present with an affixum of *ochne, hqua, chta, nha, squa, hqua, sta, hha, &c.*

The Future is like the Present with *en* or *in* præfix'd, but as the Vowel must be heard very little, an apostrophe is placed instead of it, as :

'ngerio, *I will or shall beat.*

The Imperative present is as the Indicative present, only an *a* præfix, as :

asanoróchqua, *love thou.*
 as'wanorochqua, *love ye.*

Future imperative has the præfix, *na*, as :

na sanoróchqua, *you shall love.*
 na honoróchqua, *he shall love.*

The auxiliar. Verb *I am*, does not exist in the Onondaga tongue, in its stead they use nominal verbs, which are all neuter, as :

wagenochwáctari, *I am sick.*
 wegenochwactanihhachqua, *I was sick,*
 'ngenochwáctani, *I shall be sick.*
 wagatazhechs, *I am tired.*
 gunquetis, *I am a good man.*
 unquetiochnea, *he was a good man.*

When the Verb in the present ends with *ta*, the Perfect adds *chqua, chne, &c.*

A.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	
ta,	chqua or chne.	gatgota, <i>I sit.</i> gatgotachqua, <i>I sat.</i> tiagocharechta, <i>call.</i> tiagocharechtachna, <i>I call.</i>
we,	chta.	aragéwa, <i>to wipe off.</i> aragewachta, <i>wiped off.</i>
ra,	nha or ochne.	tiatera, <i>meet.</i> tiateránha, <i>met.</i> waonatóchera, <i>visit.</i> waonatacherochne, <i>visited.</i>

qua,	squa.	jonhotónqua, <i>to open.</i> johotonquasqua, <i>opened.</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	
ac.	hqua.	jühteróntac, <i>abide.</i> jühterontachqua.
	ki.	wagenochiac, <i>I hurt myself.</i> wagenochiaki, <i>I did hurt myself.</i>

(Note—Here is *c* of the present omitted or into *k* changed.)

ax	qua.	ganuwax, <i>I like it.</i> ganuwaxqua. ganax, <i>I lie.</i> genaxqua.
acht.	a.	wagattewacht, <i>I miss.</i> wagattawachta. gatequacht, <i>I hunt away.</i> gatequachta.
at.	ochne.	taieschuwarat, <i>I shoot.</i> taieschuwaratóchne. taiequocha, <i>fetch.</i> taiequachochne. (Euphony.)

II.

te.	chqua.	gathónte, <i>I hear.</i> gathontéchqua.
ge	hha.	waóge, <i>to see.</i> waogéhha.
he	sta.	waerádhe, <i>to step.</i> waeradhesta.
we.	squa.	iwe, <i>go.</i> iwesqua.
ichte.	acherong.	the final <i>e</i> omitted. waonójichte, <i>to lie.</i> waonójichtacherong. wajichte, <i>to throw.</i> wajichtacherong.
ze.	hochne.	<i>e</i> final omitted. wagaze, <i>to tear off asunder.</i> wagazhochne.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	
echte.	kne.	wagechte, <i>I carry.</i> wagechtékne.
ek.	qua.	the final <i>k</i> into <i>ch</i> or <i>x</i> . jirhek, <i>to think.</i> jirhechqua. waek, <i>to eat.</i> waéxqua.

I.

wi.	chne.	wagúntwi, <i>I sow, plant.</i>
ki.		wagúntwichne.
ri.		enáwi, <i>to catch.</i> enawíchne. jejinteri, <i>to know.</i> jejinterichne. jeháwi, <i>to bring.</i> (has also jehawine.)
oni.	acherong.	jechwenoni, <i>to fold up.</i> jechwenoniacherong.

	hhachqua.	wagechseròni, <i>I make.</i> wagechseronihhachqua.
ani.	hhachqua.	jonochwáctani, <i>to be sick.</i> jonochwachenihhachqua.
ji.		onitaji, <i>to do your needs.</i> onitajihhachqua.
di.	ung.	wachtaendi, <i>to go.</i> wachtaendiung.
ti.		otschtarònti, <i>it rains.</i> otschtarontiung.
O.		
o.	chne.	agaowo, <i>to say.</i> agaowóchne.
	chqua.	wachiato, <i>to write.</i> wachiatochqua.
	chna.	gano. ganochna.
	chochna.	watschiro, <i>to angle.</i> watschirochnochna.
U.		
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	
u.	chne.	waeracu, <i>to pick out.</i> waeracúchne.
		enáqua, <i>to be angry.</i> enaquúchne.
	ochne.	jonnéne, <i>to go in company.</i> jonnenochne.

Adverbs.

Adverb is an indeclinable Part of Speech which being joined to a Noun, Verb or other Adverb, expresses some circumstance, quality or manner of their specification.

Adverbs denoting circumstance are chiefly those of Place, Time, and Order.

A. Of Place.

za? <i>where?</i>	hechtage, <i>below, upon the ground.</i>
ganò? <i>where?</i>	jnu, <i>far off.</i>
gaénto, <i>here.</i>	jnuhága, <i>pretty far off.</i>
tohne, hissi, <i>there or here.</i>	ganoquoàdi? <i>whither?</i>
watá-gáarak, <i>within.</i>	ganarequadi? <i>whether?</i>
hazte, <i>without.</i>	nunquadi, <i>neto, thither.</i>
tigaquéki, <i>everywhere.</i>	ojahoquàdi, <i>to another place.</i>
jachgátga, <i>nowhere.</i>	gangiquahoquadi, <i>to some place.</i>
gangiquà, <i>somewhere.</i>	schiquadihha, } <i>thither.</i>
ojahoquadi, <i>elsewhere.</i>	hissinunquadi, }
nacu, <i>in, within (a hole, bag.)</i>	nácu, <i>into it.</i>
gachra, <i>above.</i>	tigoquekihoquadi, <i>everywhere to.</i>
hechtage, <i>below.</i>	zagejeñerechquihquadi, <i>to the right hand.</i>
ohento, <i>before.</i>	
ochnáge, <i>behind.</i>	sgenogaratihoquadi, <i>to the left hand.</i>
sgagaráti, <i>on both sides.</i>	ochnagehoquadi, <i>backwards.</i>

tochsgéhha, *near.*
 quatòh, *close by.*
 néto, *this way.*

netonunquadi, *thitherwards.*
 tiotogechto, *straightway.*

B. Of Time.

<i>pres.</i> zaòhne? <i>when?</i>	quatoh, <i>immediately.</i>
úchke, } <i>now.</i>	achso, <i>not yet.</i>
ohneuchke, }	tóchke, <i>than.</i>
ohnequatoh, <i>just now.</i>	gaenschikhiári, <i>in a while.</i>
ganschik, } <i>today. indefinite.</i>	zaòhne? <i>when?</i>
uchgaenschik, }	gèns, <i>sometime.</i>
oras, <i>still yet.</i>	scaenoàh, <i>slowly.</i>
<i>past.</i> ohne, <i>already.</i>	astészi, <i>early.</i>
seteschòh, <i>late.</i>	jgéshtschik, } <i>early in the</i>
sète, tataeri, <i>yesterday.</i>	orhaengechtschik, } <i>morning.</i>
t'waehtage ohne, <i>the day before yesterday.</i>	garachquah, <i>late in the day.</i>
gajeri ne waehtage.	tiotcoùt, <i>always, at all times.</i>
ohne, <i>four days ago.</i>	tóchke, <i>than.</i>
za, } <i>then, at that time.</i>	jachwento, <i>never.</i>
tóchke, }	tigáte, <i>often, many times.</i>
jahónisse ohne, <i>long ago.</i>	jahónisse, <i>long, the longest.</i>
<i>to come.</i> jórhae, } <i>tomorrow.</i>	jahónissehaze, <i>pretty long.</i>
jorhanha, }	gatogéhha, <i>yet.</i>
ojaquà, <i>another time.</i>	ohnehe, <i>again.</i>
wènto, <i>when.</i>	orasaquà, <i>over again.</i>
ojantschiórhae, <i>the day after tomorrow.</i>	skataquà, <i>but once.</i>
gangiquàne waehtage, <i>the first days.</i>	ojaqua, <i>another time.</i>
garogehà, <i>soon, in a moment.</i>	

C. Of Order.

tochke, <i>than.</i>	najióchni, <i>yea also.</i>
ochnáge, <i>thereafter.</i>	tiotírechte, <i>first.</i>
jatengajéri, <i>at last, finally.</i>	ochnegagünta, <i>the last.</i>
schihoguadi, } <i>further,</i>	
taohne ne, } <i>moreover,</i>	

Adverbs denoting quality or manner of the signification of the Noun, Verb or Adverb joined, are absolute or comparative.

1.) *absolute.*

ojaneri, <i>good, well.</i>	t'gachróchwá, <i>broad.</i>
wahétkè, <i>bad, base.</i>	gatès, <i>thick.</i>
gannonem, <i>bad, heavy, dangerous.</i>	gagáchre, <i>thin.</i>

wazaenaji, *fine, fair.*
 tiogajù, *diligent.*
 jozachnicht, *bravely.*
 scaeno, *in vain.*
 netoniocht, *also, thus.*
 sadéwat, *equal, the same.*
 zagata, *alike.*
 aquas, *very.*

2.) *descriptive.*

schnotong, *deep in water.*
 tiochses, *deep in earth.*
 tiosserong, *deep in flesh.*
 jos iontschik, *long.*

3.) *certainly.*

neto, náji, *yes, yea!*
 aquas neto, *by all means.*
 toges, *truly, verily.*
 aquat toges, *certainly.*

4.) *Negation or prohibition.*

jächte, *no!*
 jachstennahote, *nothing.*
 aquàs jächte, *not at all.*
 jachnowaento, *never.*
 jachochni, *even not.*
 achqui, *let it alone.*

zaniocht, *like as.*
 netoniocht, *likewise.*
 sadejocht, *even, also.*
 netoochni, } *so too.*
 najiochni, }
 zagata, *at once, together.*
 titschiáro, *they both.*
 skatashòh, *singly.*

stenschoh, *something.*
 niung, *much.*
 iwak, *short.*
 gochniso, *hard, firm, strong.*
 gagozte, *hard, dry.*
 otschiwagà, *sour, sharp.*
 owisquat, *smooth.*
 otschiano, *fresh, cool.*
 otori, *cold.*
 awàenge, *upon the water.*
 gahuwagescho, *a board on the water.*
 hechtagescho, *a foot.*
 jachtentóges, *not true.*

5.) *interrogation.*

otgarihoni, *why, wherefore, if, whether?*
 ochtneocht? *how?*
 otnahote? *which?*
 ochti, náhote? *what?*
 essowa, *much.*
 gajeri, *enough.*
 ostwihha, *little.*
 hetke, *high.*
 Ot? *what?*
 ochtina? *what is it then?*
 tohniócht? *how is it?*
 netoke? *is it so?*
 jachke? *is it not?*
 jachgunte? *not?*
 najike? *is it true? is it so?*
 tohniung? *how much?*

6.) *comparative.*

essowotschik, *too much, very.*
 oras, *more.*
 ostwihháge, *less.*
 ozitastwi, *very little.*
 iontschik, *very long.*
 netoniung, *so much.*
 nióhak, *a little.*
 scaenontschik, *slowly.*
 tóha, *almost.*
 tógat, *kissè, perhaps.*
 húng, *perhaps.*
 netohúng, } *may be yes.*
 najihúng, }
 jachung, } *may be not.*
 jachárong, }

ottiáge, <i>several.</i>	togeshúng, <i>may be true.</i>
schungára, } <i>somebody.</i>	nioh! <i>well on!</i>
schungarati, }	tschiáco, <i>well on do your best.</i>

Prepositions.

A Preposition is an indeclinable word, shewing the Relation of one substantive Noun to another.

The Onondagas use in their stead suffix to the Nouns, or Verbs, which in their sense comprehend such Prepositions, as :

in and upon.

ochnecanós, <i>water,</i>	anuwara, <i>the head.</i>
ochnecage, <i>in the water,</i>	anumaráge, <i>upon the head.</i>
geihuhattati, <i>the river,</i>	otschischta, <i>fire.</i>
geihuhatáge, <i>in the river,</i>	otschischtacu, <i>in the fire.</i>
garóchia, <i>Heaven,</i>	genatschia, <i>the kettle.</i>
garochiáge, <i>in Heaven,</i>	genatschiacu, <i>in the kettle.</i>
uchwúntshia, <i>the Earth,</i>	gahuwa, <i>the canoe.</i>
uchwuntshiage, <i>upon ye Earth.</i>	gahuwacu, <i>in the canoe.</i>
ganiatáre, <i>the sea.</i>	joshüwe, <i>a hole.</i>
ganiataráge, <i>upon the sea.</i>	joshuwacu, <i>in the hole.</i>
gahuwejáge, <i>upon the ship.</i>	ganochsáje, <i>the house.</i>
gahuntáge, <i>upon the plantation.</i>	ganoschko, <i>in the house.</i>
ganatáje, <i>the town.</i>	genatacù, <i>in the town.</i>

on, upon, gáchera.

onónto, <i>hill, mountain.</i>	onontachráttie, <i>along upon the hill.</i>
onontáchera, <i>upon the hill.</i>	ganochsachera, <i>upon the house.</i>

under, by the suffix ocu.

uchwuntschiócu, <i>under the Earth.</i>	onizquachracqua, <i>bench, stool.</i>
garontócu, <i>under the tree.</i>	onizquachrócu, <i>under the bench or stool.</i>
garochiocu, <i>under Heaven.</i>	ochnecacúngwe, <i>under the water.</i>
otschtechra, <i>the rock.</i>	
otschtechrócu, <i>under the rock.</i>	
ogechra, <i>ashes.</i>	
ogechrócu, <i>under the ashes.</i>	
zahunnatteriohattie, <i>during the fight.</i>	
zahojotehátie, <i>during his labor.</i>	
zajonteconihátte, <i>during the meal or eating.</i>	
zataiochtaendiohátte, <i>during walking.</i>	
orás zahatattie, <i>during his discourse.</i>	
zahochiatonnie, <i>during writing.</i>	

at, on, by, by the suffix acta.

ganochsácta, <i>by the house.</i>	onontácta, <i>on the hill.</i>
gahuntácta, <i>by the plantation.</i>	garontácta, <i>on the tree.</i>
geihuhácta, <i>on the river.</i>	ganiataracta, <i>by the sea.</i>
ganatácta, <i>on the town.</i>	ganawate, <i>swamps, morass.</i>
ganawatácta, <i>on the swamp.</i>	ochsochratácta, <i>on the cedar swamp.</i>
joháte, <i>the path.</i>	johabácta, <i>on the path.</i>
onontactatic, <i>alongside of the hill.</i>	johahactáttic, <i>alongside of the path.</i>
ganawatactattic, <i>alongside of the swamp.</i>	

Of.

áse hochseroni, <i>he made it anew.</i>	otáhra ganochsote, <i>a house of brick.</i>
onaéja attachrote, <i>a wall of stones.</i>	ganatajengóna tahecht, <i>he comes from Philadelphia.</i>

over, on the other side, by the suffix ati.

sgeihuháti, <i>on the other side of the river.</i>
tschianòntati, <i>over the hill.</i>
sganatati, <i>on the other side of ye town.</i>
sganiatarati, <i>over the sea.</i>

To, unto, the suffix ge or chne.

zinnagarechne wágéne, <i>I go to Zinagaree.</i>
sequalliséchne, <i>to Sequallisere.</i>
unquehuwéchne, <i>to the Indians.</i>
asserónige, <i>to the white people.</i>
zathorochsaje, <i>to his house.</i>
otschinochiatáje wagene, <i>I go to Otchinochiata.</i>
t'giatechnúntera, <i>the next to me.</i>
titshia technúntera, <i>the next to thee.</i>
t'hotech nuntera, <i>the next to him.</i>

by, at, about.

zatonochsáje watgáchta, <i>I returned at his house.</i>
toha ganatácta, <i>near the town.</i>
otschischtácta hatgóta, <i>he sits at the fire.</i>
t'giateranége, <i>he sits by or with me.</i>
tochsgehha, <i>near, nigh.</i>
tochsgehha geihuháttie, <i>the river is nigh.</i>
tóha garrichwaehnta, <i>nigh the end.</i>
aquas gancataracta, <i>quite near the sea.</i>

for, before.

áchson tiogaras, <i>before night.</i>	áchso wiorhe, <i>before day.</i>
áchson t'hodóni, <i>before his birth.</i>	áchson t'hawohejúchne, <i>before his death.</i>

t'waehtagè óhne, *two days ago.* oháento zagáje, *I have it before me.*
 áchson t'hojúchne, *before he came.* áchne t'jogerontiung, *before it snowed.*

about, suffix actúntie.

ganochsachuntie, *about the house.*
 garontactuntie, *about the tree.*
 onontactantie, *about the hill.*

on this side, gáhrohoquadi.

gáhrohoquadi geihate, *on this side the river.*
 gáhrohoquadi zanatage, *on this side the town.*
 gáhrohoquadi onontacta, *on this side the hill.*

to, towards, hoquadi.

watewazodwa hoquàdi t'ganatáje, *the town lies to the westward.*
 t'garachquitgaenha hoquàdi, *eastwards.*
 garochiah huhoquàdi, *southwards.*
 atoge hoquàdi, *northwards.*
 zaganiatare hoquàdi, *towards the sea.*
 neto hoquàdi, *thitherwards.*
 gañohoquàdi, *whereabouts.*

within.

achso ne waehtage, *within three days.*
 gajeri ne jochserage, *within four years.*
 gajeri ne wechnitage, *within four months.*
 ganatacù, *in or within the town.*
 hactattie, *without.*
 ganatactattie, *without the town.*
 ne garihoni, *therefore.*
 j garihoni, *as for me.*
 hauha horihoni, *on his account.*

through.

ganatacù, *thro' the town.* gahuntacù, *thro' the plantation.*
 jochseratattie, *thro' the winter.* achsontatattie, *thro' the whole night.*
 s'wechnitaqueki, *thro' the whole month.*
 geihuhatage waon zòdho, *to bathe through the river.*

ochnàge, behind.

ochnàge háentero, *he is behind.*
 ohuntacù, *behind the bushes.*
 garontàge wahatachsechta, *he hid himself behind a tree.*
 tistinecharáte, *behind one another.*
 t'hunteranégessho, *they walked behind one another in a row.*

after.

zàdhne 'nt'wattequessai 'nt'wachtandi, *after eating we will go.*
 zàdhne hawohéje, *after his death.*

zawaor hanhattie, *at daybreak.*
 ostwihha waorhe 'ntwachtandi, *at daybreak we will set out.*
 zatiodhentocte hegésqua, *I was to the end of the plain.*
 zatisteniatarocte, *till to the end of the sea.*
 zatischwuntschiócte, *until the end of the earth.*
 zajogaràk, *about the evening.*
 gangiqua ne garachquàh, *about the afternoon.*
 gangiqua satewachsònthà, *about midnight.*

Interjections.

An interjection is an indeclinable word thrown into discourse to signify some passion or emotion of the mind.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.) Joy. <i>nio ! kî niawo ! hei, hehe, nò niawò.</i> | 11.) calling. <i>ki, 'st, toh, házqui, jüh, i, i, i, ih.</i> |
| 2.) Grief. <i>hi ! auwih !</i> | 12.) Derision. <i>eh, uh ! (omisserat, awentoniát (verb) Phew how it stinks !)</i> |
| 3.) Wonder. <i>Nü ! qudh a, ah, saniguchke satiánerong, hehe, hoho !</i> | 13.) attention. <i>goh !</i> |
| 4.) Praise. <i>aeh, náji, neto, toges !</i> | Respond. <i>ot, ochti, ochtina, nio, mahóte, ha, ho !</i> |
| 5.) Aversion. <i>eh, uh ! omisserat.</i> | concluding. <i>tah ! now you see !</i> |
| 6.) exclaiming. <i>O ! tah ! goh !</i> | now you hear ! |
| 7.) Surprise or fear. | approving. <i>aeh, náji, neto, toges.</i> |
| 8.) Imprecation. | concluding in Council. <i>juhach ! jüh, àh.</i> |
| 9.) Laughter. <i>he, he ! ho, ho !</i> | |
| 10.) silencing. | |

Conjunctions.

A conjunction is an indeclinable word that joins sentences together and thereby shews their dependence upon one another.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1.) úngwa, <i>and, too.</i> | ne wahóni, <i>because, since.</i> |
| jachóchni, <i>even not.</i> | jachta, <i>that 'not.</i> |
| sadéjocht, <i>as also.</i> | negarihoni, <i>therefore.</i> |
| zaniocht, <i>as.</i> | 6.) <i>final ; as negarihoni, that, therefore-</i> |
| zaniochtone, <i>even as.</i> | <i>to the end that.</i> |
| 2.) <i>disjunctive ; as aqua, but.</i> | 7.) <i>conditional, as za, when, so.</i> |
| 3.) <i>concessive ; as kinè, though.</i> | zaohne, <i>altho'.</i> |
| 4.) <i>adversative ; as gatogehha, nevertheless, yet.</i> | jáchteza, <i>if not.</i> |
| áqua, <i>but.</i> | qua, <i>only, (is mostly a suffix.)</i> |
| 5.) <i>causal ; as se (suffix), than for.</i> | 8.) <i>ordinative or continuative.</i> |
| satgazto satochgarriaxe, | jatengajeri, <i>at last.</i> |
| <i>eat for you are hungry.</i> | ochnáge, <i>hereafter.</i> |
| | najiochni, <i>yea also.</i> |

ADDENDA.

That the original MS. from which we have transcribed these pages was submitted to the late Mr. P. S. du Ponceau, is evident from the following annotations signed with his initials "P. S. D." [J. W. J.]

Verbalia.

Ganorochqua, I love.
genorochquahàttie, I am in the situation of loving, I am about to love or intend to love.

in the passive.

Junkinorochquahàttie, I am now, at this moment loved; one is now loving me.

wagiu, I come.
wagiuhàttie, I am coming.
wagiôte, I work.
wagiotèhàttie, I am continually at work.
gachtaendi, I go.
gachtaendiohàttie, I am always going.
wagenochwattàni, I am sick.
wagenochwattanihàttie, I continue to be sick.

Participles.

In the Delaware language there are a multitude of participles. (See *Hist. Trans.* p. 416.)

The following shows that the Onondagos can express in their language our figurative and even poetical ideas.

The heart, aweriachsa
To inflame a heart with love, Schungara aweriachsacù
watecàta, otschischtoni; aweriachsatéke
esso-wotschik jonoróchqua garihoni.
The straw takes fire, (entzündet sich), esthonteratéke.
He quickly takes fire, gets angry, (Er entzündet sich heftig),
ohne waotéke, otschisch-tontáchqua.
otschischta, fire.
From Zeisberger's Dictionary, Verbis, herz, entzünden, fever.

It is curious that "hearts" and "flames" should be used by the savages as by us, to express the passion of "love."

P. S. D.



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